

## U. S. REJECTS MEDIATION

(Continued From Page 1)  
Plans for military censorship over newspapers, magazines and other publications as well as over the lines of communication were talked over. A resolution conferring broad powers in this regard upon the President was framed for submission to Congress.

**Senate Passes Hay Bill**  
In the Senate the national guard draft resolution was passed with amendments which will necessitate its return to the House and possibly a conference before its final approval. Army officials await with impatience the authority it grants to consolidate incomplete units of the national guard. They estimate that when the regiments reach the border under the new orders some companies will be promptly depleted by the men discovered to be physically unfit on final examination. If they can combine these service and add new companies as recruits are sent south there will be little delay in getting all available men into active service.

**10,000 Coming This Week**  
Indications tonight were 10,000 guardsmen will reach the border this week. In two weeks probably 50,000 could be transported south and within three weeks the whole force summoned under President Wilson's call might be moved. Reports as to progress of the mobilization are slow in reaching the department now that departmental commanders are dealing directly with General Funston. It was still impossible tonight to make an accurate estimation as to the force which would be added to General Funston's command within the next few days.

**Wilson Praises Merchants.**  
President Wilson expressed to callers tonight his appreciation of the announcement of business houses throughout the country that their employees would be permitted to serve with the national guard without loss of salary or positions. Several employers have sent such announcements direct to the White House and the President has written thanking them. To one company he wrote: "The patriotic response of the business men of America in the present unusual circumstances of the country has been what I, personally, confidently expressed it would be and it affords me the greatest pleasure to have this opportunity to express my admiration and gratification."

**1000 Still in Mexico.**  
State Department estimates fix the number of Americans remaining in Mexico at approximately 1,000. All of these who decide to leave are expected to be enroute north by the end of the week. Some have announced their intention of remaining, whatever happens. This number grows less from day to day, however, as individuals change their minds and apply for transportation. The department is unable to estimate how many are determined to stay.

**Consuls Come Out.**  
Consuls at Manzanillo and Fronteras have started home. No consuls now remain in the interior. Some are

leaving at ports where American warcraft are keeping vigil for refugees to give the countrymen aid.  
At Vera Cruz, where more than 400 Americans from Mexico City arrived in the last few days, the congestion has been relieved by the departure of a Ward Line, crowded above capacity. The transport Summer, now at Tampico, has been ordered to Vera Cruz and will be relieved by the tender Dixie. The number of Americans at Tampico has been reduced from nearly 2,000 to about 200.  
In connection with the oil fields of the Tampico region, it is known that the attitude of the Carranza command in charge of the fields themselves has been much more conservative than that of General Nafarrete, at Tampico itself. State department officials feel that this condition may serve to protect the wells somewhat in the event of war.

**Secretary Baker announced tonight** that navy yard employees, who are members of the national guards will be given honorable discharges in case their services are needed by the navy. Secretary Daniels had suggested such a ruling.  
Mr. Baker said the government had ample equipment for all the guardsmen ordered out through the taking of the supplies from warehouses and marking, packing and shipping them had entailed some delay in distribution.

## CAPTAIN MOREY STILL ALIVE

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Captain Morey said that Captain Boyd warned the men before the fight that they were advancing into the greatest danger. He reiterated that the Carranzistas opened fire first from the machine gun trench and asserted that almost immediately afterward a detachment of the Mexicans circled to the rear and drove off numbers of the American horses, which a few men had been left to hold when the cavalrymen dismounted in line of skirmishers. The size of the battlefield and the cover from which the Mexicans fought made it necessary for his troop and that of Captain Boyd to separate and fight practically individual engagements.

## 20,000 U. S. GUARDS TO EL PASO

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Little excitement was caused by rumors that American and Mexican troops had again clashed between Carrizal and Villa Ahumada but was allayed when both American and ports.

**Await Carranza's Move.**  
The discussion on both sides of the river centered upon President Wilson's demands upon Carranza. Mexican officials and Mexicans of the better educated class said they did not believe there would be any objection to surrendering the American prisoners taken at Carrizal. This concession they said, ought to satisfy

American pride, but they expressed fear it would not. In the meanwhile the Carrizal fight is simply an object lesson as to the danger of letting the Americans come into contact with the Mexicans.

Andres Garcia Mexican consul to El Paso said today "on Captain Morey's own statement the Americans were the transgressors at Carrizal as they not only disregarded his warning to turn back but afterward advanced in battle formation."  
Messages from the capital to the Mexican consulate today said that friendly relations between the government of Guatemala and the de facto government of Mexico had been restored as the result of the American crisis.

The Carranza authorities also announced that safe conduct papers were being issued to Americans who desire to remain in the country.

**SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 26.**—Diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Mexico have ceased to occupy the attention of army headquarters here.  
With the regular army officers and men ready for any sudden eventuality along the border, attention has been turned toward preparations for the arrival of national guardsmen and the whopping into shape of those army units which will take the place of the troops now stationed along the Rio Grande.

**70,000 Guards in 10 Days.**  
Twelve thousand guardsmen are expected to start for some where in Texas before morning. Nine thousand others are expected to follow immediately and within ten days General Funston is expected to have 70,000 men to supplement the regular army units at his disposal.

While other departments of the army are waiting the word from Washington or the sudden incident which will bring them into activity, the quartermaster's department is working night and day. Supplies of all kinds are being received in enormous quantities and commissary officers have ceased to speak of contracts for supplies in terms smaller than the hundred thousands.

**Want 73,000 Horses, Mules.**  
Bids were opened here today for 73,000 animals, including 20,000 draft and pack mules and 53,000 cavalry and artillery mounts. The total cost will be more than \$10,000,000.

**Censorship Coming.**  
It is deemed probable that when the final disposition is made of the national guard troops, censorship on telephone messages will be established.

**Army Watches Naco.**  
Word was received at headquarters today that a force of Mexican troops had arrived opposite Naco, Ariz., and were being held in train at that point. General Funston said that American officers were confident that they knew the object of the movement and that plans had been carried out to counter it.

General Pershing has reported that he is drawing in his advanced detachments and holding his force in such position as to make an effective movement in any direction that the trend of events may demand. General Funston has not received word that

the two squadrons of the Eleventh cavalry sent to determine the fate of Captain Boyd's force, had got back to the main column. It was said that while this detachment had not reached the town of Carrizal itself, as such an advance probably would have meant another clash, it apparently had finished the work for which it was sent out.

It is assumed at headquarters that as the country adjacent to Carrizal had been thoroughly combed all the stragglers from the Carrizal fight have been picked up and that those still unaccounted for are dead.

**3 States' Guards Coming.**  
General Funston today expected the immediate movement of three brigades of three regiments each of the Illinois and Wisconsin guard at Fort Sam Houston. The Missouri guard also was expected to leave tonight for some place in Texas.

It was announced at headquarters tonight that reinforcements had been sent to the garrison at Naco, Arizona. The point from which these troops were sent was withheld.

## TELLS WILSON HOW NOT TO INTERVENE

David Starr Jordan Wants All  
Alternatives Tried First  
Before War

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
EL PASO, June 26.—A telegram urging that intervention in Mexico, if undertaken, be done "on its own merits" and not upon the pretext of an obscure clash of irresponsible troops, in which each side blames the other, was sent to President Wilson tonight by David Starr Jordan, delegated by the American Union Against Militarism to attempt to prevent hostilities between the United States and Mexico.

The dispatch pointed out that Mexico needs our support, and urged that every alternative be tried before resorting to war. The text follows: "If armed intervention is necessary which I doubt, undertake it on its own merits, not making pretext of an obscure clash of irresponsible troops, in which each side blames the other. History will blame us most, being strongest. De facto government impotent, penniless, except for our support. Every other alternative should be tried before declaring war."

Dr. Jordan was the only one of the delegates, American or Mexican, appointed to confer here in an effort to arrange a peaceful solution of the Mexican controversy, who had arrived tonight.

## MEXICAN LIGHTHOUSES DISTRIBUTED BY U. S. NAVY.

(By Review Leased Wire.)  
WASHINGTON, June 26.—A wireless message has been sent broadcast to ships at sea not to be guided by light houses on the Mexican coast the navy department announced tonight. A few have been extinguished and the characteristics of others changed so that dependence cannot be placed on them.

## ROOSEVELT TO BACK HUGHES

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langed the right of James R. Garfield to vote for Hughes under the proxy he held of the national committee from Virginia. Mr. Garfield said he had never heard of the action and finally declined to be guided by it.  
Chairman Hale made an earnest appeal against the endorsement before the vote was taken.

**Many States Endorse Hughes.**  
The following states voted for the endorsement of Hughes on the roll call: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, Hawaii.

**Support Divided.**  
Many of the committeemen in voting took occasion to explain their vote. Harold L. Ickes, of Illinois, said that seventy per cent of the Progressives in his state voted for Hughes. Wm. Flinn, of Pennsylvania said that 95 per cent of the Progressives in Pennsylvania were for Hughes. Dr. Harris, of Rhode Island said that a majority of the Progressives in his state favored Wilson.

**Washington for Wilson.**  
Committeeman Griffiths of Washington said that a majority of his constituents favored a third ticket and that President Wilson had many supporters.

**CHICAGO, June 26.**—The resolutions adopted endorsing Hughes offered by Jas. R. Garfield, of Ohio, read in part as follows:

"Whereas, a statement issued by this committee on January 1st and the platform adopted by the Progressive national convention set forth that putting aside all partisan considerations in view of existing world and national conditions, we would work with any man or party who saw the nation's need and put forth a leader fit to meet it, and, whereas, we believe with Col. Roosevelt that in nominating Chas. E. Hughes, of New York, the Republican party has put forth a leader, we therefore endorse and concur in the recommendation of Colonel Roosevelt, that we support Mr. Hughes.

Resolved, that we hereby direct the national executive committee to cooperate with Mr. Hughes and take any steps that they deem proper effectively to prosecute the campaign.

"Resolved, that we leave to the state committee the determination of action in their respective states.  
"The committee earnestly desires that the power of the Progressive

movement, which has largely without political victory, accomplished so great a change in the aspect of American affairs be pursued and preserved intact for further service. To this end the committee therefore recommends that the organization of the Progressive party be preserved so far as possible and that the state committee continue in operation. The national committee will maintain its organization, for the same purpose throughout the country."

Secretary Oscar King Davis telegraphed Chas. E. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt of the action taken by the committee. After the national committee had adjourned the executive committee composed of Geo. W. Perkins of New York, Wm. Flinn of Pennsylvania, Mathew Hale of Massachusetts, Wm. Allen White of Kansas, Harold L. Ickes of Illinois, Chester H. Rowell of California, Pearl Wright of Louisiana, Irving K. Layler of New Jersey, C. D. Pope of Michigan, met and organized.

Victor Murdock of Kansas, chairman of the national committee, E. H. Hooker of New York, treasurer, and J. K. Davis of New York are executive members of the executive committee. The committee elected Geo. W. Perkins, chairman; E. H. Hooker, of New York, treasurer, and O. K. Davis, of New York, secretary. Chairman Perkins announced that he would call a meeting of the executive committee in New York within ten days to confer with Chas. E. Hughes and Republican managers to cooperate with them in the national campaign. After endorsing the candidacy of Mr. Hughes, the committee on motion of Dean Lewis unanimously decided that the action should not be binding on any individual.

To the Progressive National Committee.  
Gentlemen:  
In accordance with the message sent to the Progressive National convention as soon as I had received the notification that it had nominated me for President, I now communicate to you my reasons for declining the honor which I so deeply appreciate. Since the adjournment of the convention I have received between two and three hundred letters and telegrams from men who had supported me for the nomination the majority expressing the desire that I would refuse to run, while a majority urged that I should accept the nomination. As it is a physical impossibility to answer these letters and telegrams individually I beg of the courtesy of the senders that they will accept this public statement in lieu of such answers.

Before speaking of anything else, I wish to express my heartiest and most unstinted admiration for the character and services of the men and women who made up the Progressive National convention in 1916. I can give them no higher praise than to say that in all respects they stood level with the men and women who in 1912 joined at Chicago to found the Progressive party. These two conventions, in character, in disinterestedness, in vision, in insight, in high purpose and in desire to render practical service, are without parallel in the history of our country.

(Concluded on Page Seven)

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